

No. 7108 號八零百壹千七第 日十月八年辰庚緒光 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1880. 六拜禮 號八十月九第 港香

ABRIVATS.	CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA. LTD.	NOTICE	FOR SALE.	NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.	INTIMATIONS.
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ICE \$2½ PER MONTH

INTIMATIONS.

FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOL, AND HAI-
PHONG.

THE Steamship

"PING-ON."

Captain McCastlin will be despatched for the
above Ports **TO-DAY**, the 18th instant, at **SIX**
P.M., north of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1880. [140]

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE OF CHINESE MEDICINE will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG, on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P.M. for presentation of the Report and Accounts covering the year ending 30th June, 1950.

By Order of the Council,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1950. [149]

OPIMUM SMOKING IN CHINA

A PREMIUM OF £50 is offered for the BEST ESSAY ON "THE MEDICAL MEANS OF CONTRAVENTING THE EFFECTS OF OPIMUM SMOKING IN CHINA." The Committee suggests as to the best method of communication on Opium (Refuge or Hospital) in that country. It is intended that such portions of the Essay may be utilized in the form of a Chinese notice and circulated among the natives as well as possible.

Reason Bennett, F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Sir S. S. K. Seng, Senior Counsel, and Sir Joseph W. K. S. are co-opted to act as Adjudicators.

THE UNDERSIGNED think if they will have
 the power of making a Survey of the year of 1880
 The Essays to be sent in to Dr. BROWN at
 34, Seymour Street, London, W. before the
 23rd February, 1881. [W1491
 ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
 LOST A Lady's GOLD WATCH, on the
 road between Morrison Hill and the Easton
 entrance to the Race-course. Whoever will
 bring the same to Lieut. BARNES, Murray
 Barracks, will receive the above REWARD.
 Hongkong, 15th September, 1880. [1433
 C. L. THEVENIN,
 WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
 AND COMMISSION AGENT,
 57, WINDHAM STREET,
 Sept. 15] HONGKONG. [1478
 NOTICE.
 THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE
 AGENTS of the ELLIOTT'S METAL
 COMPANY, Birmingham, for Hongkong and
 China.
 MELCHERS & Co.,
 -Hongkong, 14th September, 1880.- [1474
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF NELSON
 SPRATT, DECEASED.
 NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors

14 and other Persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of NELSON SPRATT, deceased—are hereby required to send in written Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the Under-signed, Solicitors for WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, the Administrator in the above Estate, on or before the first day of October next.

And Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said NELSON SPRATT to the Persons entitled thereto, and that WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, or his Solicitors, have then had notice; and that the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT will not be liable for the ASSETS or any part thereof so distributed to any Person of whose Claims the said WILLIAM BOLTON SPRATT, or his Solicitors, have not had notice at the time of distribution.

16 THE 17th day of June, A.D. 1880.

16 BIRRETON and WOTTON,
28, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

16

C H A S. J. G A U T H R I E & C O.,
CHROMIUMS, WATCH, and CLOCK-
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, and
OFFICIARS,
Have been appointed Sole Agents for Vot-
LANDER and SON'S Celebrated MARINE
GLASSES, OPERA GLASSES, and TELE-
SCOPES.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1880. [1435
NOTICE.

THE Public are WARNED against RE-
CEIVING FIVE DOLLARS NOTES
of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION numbered 122,001 to 122,500,
dated 23rd May, 1877, and signed by EDWARD
CORE, Pres. Manager, and R. A. NELSON, Secy.
Accountant, these being the STOLEN
Notes of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation;
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1880. [1415

HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1880, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1880. [1888]

THE WOND OF THE WORLD.

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.

PROF. HERMAN'S WORLD-RENOVED
VERMIN DESTROYER

Which is sold in the Dispensary to Anything yet discovered for killing such as Lice, Flies on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Blight and Insects on Plants, Moths in Furs, Ticks or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, &c. &c.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the Insects that attack the Coffee Plants, and would doubtless be equally efficacious with them.

SOLD IN PACKETS.

At One Shilling per packet; or six Packets for 5s.

The Powder is warranted free from all bad smells and is perfectly safe. It may be spread anywhere without risk, as it is quite harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON RACI PACKET.

MANUFACTURER:—
Gravel Lane, Homedale, City of London,
England.

The above discovery has gained for Professor **WAGNER** a Silver First Medal at the International Exhibition, Melbourne, Australia, of 1880, besides numerous Testimonials.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:—
Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
and
MR. W. CRUTCHBAK, Victoria Dispensary,
"JAPAN" GAZETTE.
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Southern China, for the Japan Gazette, "Japan Gazette Subscribers" and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at the Office,
Hongkong Daily Press Office.

[illegible]

HIS EXCELLENCY—It was sent with the others. It was read at the meeting of the Committee. A communication was made as to the City Hall exposures, and Sir Richard MacDonnell's minute was this—

Mr. AUSTIN.—As this expenditure is regularly provided for in the Estimates of the current year, I see no objection to payment of the money to the Trustees, as requested by Mr. Rennie.

R. G. MACDONNELL.

14th May, 1899.

Therefore I was not only acting on the advice of my legal adviser as to paying the money to the trustee, but I was acting in accordance with the established practice of the Government for some minutes of the Governor with respect to the person to whom this money was to be paid. As I mentioned, two of the members of the Committee, my hon. friend here on my right (Mr. Ryrie) and another hon. member (Mr. Sassoon) were of opinion that it would be better to abolish this injudicious notice about nationalities, but there were three other gentlemen, I understand, who supported my hon. friend (Mr. Keane) and myself in the course of the discussion. At least some of them—and therefore I have no hesitation in mentioning their names. They are Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Forbes, and Mr. Ruttinge. I believe at the meeting at which the notice was first read about the City Hall, the terms with the Government was rejected by a majority of one, my hon. friend was in the minority, Messrs. Hopkins, Forbes, and Ruttinge voting against Messrs. Ryrie and Sassoon. Now, it may have been said about the City Hall Committee and the action of the Government. I think I had better read, for the information of the Council, a passage from Her Majesty's instructions, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to address to the Governor, in which the Council will at once see, given in spirit every transaction of this kind. In the Queen's instructions I am told, with respect to the work of this

not British subjects managed to—again, by majority of one—exclude a number of British subjects from the Museum. I intimated at once that the rules did not apply to them, and that the majority of the Council on the 18th of 1890, and directions were given to the Colonial Treasurer to pay the money in accordance with Sir Richard MacDonnell's minutes and in accordance with the law. I was in a position to say that I had done my duty. The question now arises whether we are to continue paying the ratepayers' money to these gentlemen who have no legal position whatever as far as the Government is concerned, and are deserving every punishment they have made for the Government, but above all who are endeavouring at this time in the nineteenth century, to retain in Hongkong the last little remnant of a despotic system which has been the cause of so much trouble and sorrow in this Colony in which a distinction is made between Chinese and Europeans except that in the City Hall Museum; and, forsooth, it is to be kept up, and made public, and to be paid for by the ratepayers, by a narrow majority, so that I can only say that I am sure to retain that foolish and intolerant notion. I need not say it cannot be done. I am not surprised that my hon. friend, when he made his interesting speech, should have referred to the ratepayers' estimate for 1891 did omit all reference to the Council. I have not given all the facts of the case. The papers from which I quoted are upon the table. My hon. friend had an opportunity of seeing them. I have the pleasure to inform the Council that the Council have agreed to the

You, that are the legislators of the Colony—
 You, that are to assent in your name to any Bill whereby
 the rights of European or European blood shall be
 granted or made liable to any disability or restriction
 to such persons of European birth or descent as
 shall be so named in the Bill—
 Her Majesty declares that I am rendered incapable
 of giving my assent to any such bill. The
 Royal commission and Royal instructions give
 the Governor of a Crown Colony legislative power,
 and authority for that purpose, and the Governor
 and the Queen's advisers thoroughly understand
 the advantages of the Governor is precluded from
 giving his assent to any such bill. Now the Royal
 instructions are the chief guide of the conduct of a
 Governor of a Colony, and I have no doubt of the
 spirit of that clause of them I see that Sir Richard
 MacDonnell acted as a loyal Governor when he
 insisted upon that condition, and gave effect
 to that condition he imposed on the Committee
 in the absence of the Governor of the Colony.
 It is to you, Mr. Hopkiss, and Mr. Poshes
 and Mr. Rutledge, to teach the Governor of

this Colony on this all important question of the relations between persons of European birth and those not of European birth or descent in this Colony, and, indeed, on the question of the conditions framed by a Governor and Senate, the present Governor how he is to conduct the Government with respect to the Queen's subjects? Perhaps Mr. Hoppins may say, "What is it all about?" I would say, "The conduct of the Governor may be in accordance with the instructions, but I am a German." And perhaps another gentleman, Mr. Forbes, may say, "What do you care about this?" I would say, "Well, I care about it, because I am not bound by the spirit of Her Majesty's instructions. They are not the instructions of the President of the United States. Well, my hon. friend was the chairman of the City Hall Committee. He cannot say that it is merely the question of the Governor acting in accordance with the law, with the conditions laid down by his predecessor and the spirit of the Royal instructions. What about the question? What about a reference made to the Secretary of State? What about the suggestion of the Secretary of State, and the way it has been received by the City Hall? I don't care about that. I care about the Hongkong any body of gentleman, whether they were subjects of the Queen or not, whether they were Germans, Americans, or British subjects, have taken the responsibility that the present Governor has here in the subject of the suggestion of the Secretary of State. This is a question affecting the grant of public money, money of the ratapoers of this Colony. Perhaps the most illustrious man who preceded me in this Government, Mr. Harcourt, said, "The Chinese pay 98 per cent of the taxes in this Colony. I am quoting from a despatch laid before Parliament and laid upon the table of this Council. They are 98 per cent of the population and they pay almost all the taxes, and they receive 2 per cent of the revenue. I know myself that they contribute considerably over 90 per cent. And you come to me and you say that the Chinese are not to be considered during a certain time and for reasons clear and well defined, and the rules are imposed by those whose opinion we have given no reason to respect, and those rules are said to be the result of the requirements of the community, both Chinese and Europeans. regards the title-deed of the property, it is a plain and simple ordinary title-deed such as is granted in similar ordinary cases. It contains no special conditions, no special meaning, no special museum and the terms on which it should be taken over then does any book of ancient Siam. And I would state with regard to those maps which have been referred to, that they are not before that committee—"His Honor," (by Governor)—that the Committee fully considered and attached to them such weight as they thought the minutes referred to by Mr. Forbes, and they have not been referred to, and the result was an alteration in the rules, and as a sensible practical man can for a moment doubt is in accordance with the requirements of making that institution useful. The next question is, "What about the Library?" There is no objection. There is no objection to making the institution useful. As to the Library, there is no objection for the Chinese to look it as it is to do to the Museum, and regulations were made so early as 1842, but it is not to be taken over, and it is not to exclude anyone. I deny it is to be charge that there has been any suppression of facts; none whatever has taken place. Truth, as regards the City Hall, is stated in the despatch referred to, and it is printed, as given by your Excellency, and a little comment is made. It is for this occasion to judge between your Excellency and the Council, the Council, and the community does, I think, not wish to be drawn into a quarrel, or a feeling of strife between races than the course your Excellency has pursued. Previously your Excellency's arrival no such feeling existed, and I doubt now if these efforts to stir up a feeling of strife have been successful. I hear you are going to the Government of the Government of the Government.

[illegible]

I must inform the race to which I represent be-
 lieve this Council, I feel bound, with your Ex-
 cellency's permission, to make a few remarks.
 I have been said that this is a meeting of
 the Chinese, and that we are to wait here
 allowed for Chinese to visit the Museum and
 Church for those who are not Chinese, but I think
 of great importance, as it involves a great
 question of race. I have been told that it
 is not the first notice, nor have I seen the
 notice that was put after the departure of Sir
 Michael MacDonnell—except that I have heard
 read by your Excellency's order, that the
 notice was to be read between those two notices.
 I have a one there was no distinction of race; the
 Museum and Library were open at all hours,
 and while in the other there was no distinction
 of race. I have been told that the day after fall
 consideration by the Committee. As a sub-
 scriber to the City Hall I received a copy of the
 report and correspondence. In that paper
 I have seen the notice, and I am sorry to say
 it is with me, because I did not think this com-
 mittee would come to-day at this Council, but as far
 as I remember, the forenoon is for the Chinese
 and the afternoon for the English. I am sorry
 that at the end of the notice—if I am wrong
 of course I am subject to correction—there is

menting to this effect, that all well behaved and decently dressed persons could visit the Museum at any time, and that no charge would be made in charge. That being so, what is the use of deriding certain hours of the day to those who are Chinese and others for those who are not Chinese? If any person is to be admitted to the Museum, it is not to be determined by his nationality, what is the use of making that distinction? That shows the spirit of those persons who framed the notice. To hear, hear from the people, you adopt the principle, that Chinese are to be distinguished from persons of other nationalities. I have had the privilege of going abroad, and of visiting many public institutions in Europe, and I have never seen a notice of such a character as this, deriding certain parts of the day to people of a certain nationality and other parts of the day to people of another nationality. But if that principle is to be carried out, why, you might as well carry it out in other instances. There are the Public Gardens. Why not admit only Chinese to the gardens? Why not even further, if that principle is to prevail, why not apply it to the public roads? You might just as well say, Chinese are to be allowed in Queen's road in the forenoon and are prohibited in the afternoon, and Chinese are to be read Chinese and the other side for Europeans. But what I object to most strongly is this, the principle of distinguishing one nationality from another. It is a right principle to answer me this question, is it right to make such a distinction as this? The reason given for making this distinction is, as I read it from the correspondence, that the higher classes of the Chinese and the lower classes of other nations. That is the only apprehension. But it is founded on fact, is it a good reason? Let me see. There are many public places in London, where the higher classes of the Chinese congregate as well as the lower classes of other nationalities. Have you seen a row, have you seen a collision there? Where is it? Give me an instance. There are many nationalities walking every day. Where is the collision? I say that apprehension is without the least foundation whatsoever. Then, again, another reason I find in the correspondence, is that the Chinese are not to be admitted to the Museum, but I think it is said by some persons, that with regard to this distinction of race, the Chinese have not made a complaint about it. Well, the matter of fact is, I must confess, the Chinese have not made a complaint about it, but a good deal without saying anything. First of all, with regard to that City Hall institution, they did not know, and I think the greater part of the Chinese now do not know, that the land was a private property in the proper sense of the word. They did not know that the land was originally granted by the Government on the condition that a building was to be erected on it and that was the case. The Government was annually giving a grant of \$1,200 a year towards the expenditure of that institution. But then as soon

as they know this did they not complain? Look at the Chinese papers, they are full of complaints. I have seen the English papers, I admit, because a good many of the Chinese do not understand English and are not in a position to write a letter to the English Government. But I think that there has been complaint about this notice."

Hon. P. RYER: The last one or the previous one?

Hon. AG. COO: About making the distinction, one can see from some papers making complaints about the distinction made between nationalists. But I appeal to every member of the Committee, if they were Chinese themselves would they like that distinction? I think that it is open and free, but it is perfectly free in the face of that restriction. Would the hon. member on my right (Mr. Kewpie), if he were a Chinese, like that notice? I think that they may feel the importance in itself, still there is the principle underlying it, and when you come to the principle it is a very important thing. I am sorry that I cannot state the reasons for the feelings of any member of the community, but I think, sitting here as a member representing the Chinese community, it is my duty to make these remarks, and I would not be worthy of the seat if I did not. I think that I can give the people to be strong case and when I think proper to do so. (Applause.)

distinction.

THE HON. COLONIAL TREASURER.—Yong: Excellent. I entirely agree with the Attorney-General. He has spoken in a very clear and moderate manner indeed. I have taken a great deal of interest in the City Hall, and from the point of view of the Chinese community, I have a donation towards it, and naturally I take some interest in this question between the Committee and the Government, but not having been in possession of the usual documents, I cannot say much in the dark. Like the generality of the public, the first document which served to throw any light on the subject was the pamphlet, which, being a subscription, was issued afterwards by friends. I immediately inquired as to these all the facts with regard to this case that have been put before the Committee, and I was told they were all, and the documents were all in the hands of the members of the Committee was in possession of. But, on the other hand, I was told there were others that might throw some light on the case. Therefore I reserved my opinion and asked the Attorney-General and the Council and then came to a conclusion. I must say, after hearing your Excellency and seeing the documents you have produced, I think there can be only one opinion in the minds of the community, and that is, that in this matter, I do not see how any body of men could have met together and put any other interpretation on the documents.

[illegible]

first started and boomed any interest at all in the first few Chinese came to it, and it was not until Dr. Doerns and myself had discussed the matter that it seemed, that it was mainly attractive enough to Chinese to induce them to come in numbers. Further to meet the Chinese views in every way possible, we consulted the Chinese, who then told us that the Chinese would not wish to write to individuals in the country to supply articles of interest. We also wrote home: There was a publisher and sent to manufacturers of the various articles, and of the Chinese the principal ones in the colony were invited to meet the Committee, and did meet the Committee, with the view to frame rules which would meet the view of the Chinese, and also to secure the Chinese order and regularity. As to any class or race discrimination being intended, it was the most difficult it possible thought to anyone who took any

work in the Museum and spent many a pleasant deal of time in making the Museum useful to the community. I was not, however, satisfied that Mr. Euxley had introduced such feeling into the matter. It is not fair to do so, and it lessens the value of the institution. The members of the business are so large that the influence of the Museum will be difficult to diffuse in China, and the Europeans being neglected. When I met my friend on the left (Mr. Ng Choo) alluded to the roads and Public Gardens and other places. Mr. Euxley had been to the Public Gardens, and he said it is hardly so in the Museum. At the same time it was so full we had to take in the verandah and even now the place is very small, but it is a mistake to suppose there was any feeling in the matter of order to make the institution as useful as possible for all. No other feeling than the public good could have prompted the Committee, and by eating operations on the part of the Government, the Government would fail to indicate the unworthy policy he had pursued towards the City Hall.

His EXCELLENCY—I think it very likely, gentlemen, that Mr. Euxley has been very much disappointed in the Museum and spent many a pleasant deal of time in making the Museum useful to the community. I was not, however, satisfied that Mr. Euxley had introduced such feeling into the matter. It is not fair to do so, and it lessens the value of the institution. The members of the business are so large that the influence of the Museum will be difficult to diffuse in China, and the Europeans being neglected. When I met my friend on the left (Mr. Ng Choo) alluded to the roads and Public Gardens and other places. Mr. Euxley had been to the Public Gardens, and he said it is hardly so in the Museum. At the same time it was so full we had to take in the verandah and even now the place is very small, but it is a mistake to suppose there was any feeling in the matter of order to make the institution as useful as possible for all. No other feeling than the public good could have prompted the Committee, and by eating operations on the part of the Government, the Government would fail to indicate the unworthy policy he had pursued towards the City Hall.

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[illegible]

complaint to respectfully prove that it he had
not received the Quaker's aid. He said,
The motion in question was got up by the hon.
gentleman (Mr. Keswick). He moved the first
resolution. It was a resolution charging the
aid of the Government to the Chinese to
wanton? To the Chinese criminal population.
The second resolution was moved by Mr. Forbes,
and what did that say? That the higher
classes of the Chinese were lawless and police
regulations of the Colony, and that flogging was
the only really deterrent punishment. And Mr.
Forbes moved a third resolution, which was
which he deprecated what he called the
Governor's proceedings in respect of the cat-o'-nine-
tails that was done in 1878.

His Excellency.—The great danger is delay.
In forwarding—I quite agree with you.
However, I shall do my best to push it on.
I will take this opportunity to remind my hon.
friends that we have been in the colony longer
longer than we had at the great fire of 1872. We
had then no fire engine belonging to the Govern-
ment that could press up the hill to the higher
parts of the city. Now we have the apparatus
the configuration is in great extent. Soon after
there came out a very fine fire engine which had
been sent from England, and it has since been
now in the Colony. It works very well and in the
event of fire on the higher levels it can be used.
Hon. P. RYLAND.—But you will want water for it.

Hon. W. KEWICKE—I deny them.

His EXCELLENCY—They made that statement to the foot of the Throne. The answer of Her Majesty's pleasure has been given.

The Secretary of State says that Her Majesty the Queen had received that address very graciously. Therefore, I say, it is not the first time that any distinction has been attempted between the classes of the people; and if the class feelings have been raised, and if this subject should awaken any class feeling in the hon. gentlemen and Messrs. Forbes, Hoppin, and Rantzenau are responsible.

Hon. W. KEWICKE—It is in order.

His EXCELLENCY—Certainly.

Hon. W. KEWICKE—The statements made in the petition you have alluded to I deny most emphatically. It is a petition which has no real distinction in it whatever as regards the

TREE PLANTING

In connection with the vote for tree planting, His EXCELLENCY said—I may remark that the return of the Department was \$100,000, instead of \$75,000. The department has so far apparently reduced the amount spent by the Surveyor-General in 1877-78, but you find it spent by Mr. Ford under the head of tree planting, at the rate of \$100,000, making the largest vote ever taken for tree planting. I knew when I put it on the estimates it would meet with your hearty approval. Everything being done in accordance with the plan of tree planting, and no expenditure will add more to the beauty and sanitation of the Colony than the services he is now engaged on.

THE GOVERNOR—That passed, and the Council affirmed *sine die*.

The Chief Justice, who was not present at the Council meeting on Friday the 10th instant, explains, in an official letter published in the *Gazette*, that his absence was owing to a misadventure, because I wish that I had expressed my attendance to the views. I have advocated in substance the views which I have now expressed. I desired to have expressed my concurrence in the views expressed by Mr. Hyatt.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE CITY
HALL COMMITTEE.

The debates at the meetings of the Legislative Council have frequently, during the régime of His Excellency Sir JOHN PARR HENNESSY, been lively, if not exactly profitable, and that of the 10th inst. was more than usually exhilarating. Mr. KESWORE's sermion of the estimates elicited a long and interesting statement from the GOVERNOR, which we shall consider in detail on a future occasion. The matter to which we now direct attention

His EXCELLENCY—Certainly; there can be no objection to that.

The Council then went into committee.

THE HOUSE TAX.

Hon. P. EBYRKE—Your Excellency, I would ask whether there is any possibility, by and by, of a reduction of the police, water, and lighting rates, on an admission that the rates are too high for years past of opinion that if we could reduce this rate to something like what it is in London, we should be able to do it.

His EXCELLENCY—The subject has been discussed in the sudden onslaught made by His Excellency on the City Hall Committee. It was evident that Sir John was spoiling for the fray, as he took pains to introduce the subject, and very pointedly insinuated that the Hon. W. KENNEDY had positively overlooked the absence from the Estimates of the usual vote for the Police, Water, and Lighting, and that

[illegible]

reduce them, but at the same time I am endeavoring to spend the money for the purpose for which it is voted. With regard to the lighting of the town, I have a proposition to make to the Board of Aldermen, and I have already proposed to the company that lights the town with gas that they may consider the propriety of increasing the number of lights and reducing the cost per light. My proposition is now, that the cost of the gas should be taken from the company. My original suggestion was that they should make a reduction of thirty-three per cent. in the cost. I expect some reduction. Though I have made no addition to the rate it would not be possible to have the number of lights I should like to see without some reduction in the cost. Every one admits that the expenditure, as it is now conducted, upon our police, is an expenditure which is very small. If you can manage to reduce crime by prevention, if you give to this community great confidence, if they are no longer alarmed about burglaries and assaults at night, you not only save the cost of the things that are taken, but you produce a state of mind which enables all in the colony to conduct their business affairs with greater satisfaction, and I know no better economy than having an efficient police force. I have no doubt, I give me some other source of revenue I shall be

matter of it, and perpetrated a further blunder by connecting it with the events attending the last meeting of October, 1873. Resentment on this occasion got the better of discretion, and the Colony was treated to the undignified spectacle of its Governor making an unprovoked attack upon certain absent members of the community who had incurred his displeasure. The City Hall Museum dispute derives most if not all of its importance from the fact that the Governor has attempted to force his native race prejudicial down the throats of the foreign community. Practically all that he has been conceded, and it is probable that had the matter been approached in a different spirit a satisfactory arrangement might have been come to.

The real fact, however, is that Governor HENNESSY has estranged himself from his countrymen and from foreigners by his per-

efforts to render the natives dissatisfied with their position and consider them as unjustly treated. To this end he is to thwart or annoy any other society of the community, content to win the favour of the Chinese alone. It was notorious that, before the arrival of Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE in this Colony, the British and European residents lived on the best of terms with the Chinese; and the good relations that so long existed between them are not, it is likely to be disturbed even now by the treacherous and injudicious actions or heated passions of the natives. The passage quoted by the Chinese from the Royal instructions does not really apply in this case; it is intended to apply to those places where there is a mixed population all of whom are His Majesty's subjects. Now, the Colony of Hongkong was acquired by force, wrested from China, under justifiable circumstances, for the purposes of British trade and for the benefit of British merchants and manufacturers. The Chinese living here have been allowed numerous privileges, and rightly so, but forming, as they do, the bulk of the population, and being mostly subjects of the Emperor of China, it has always been deemed necessary and advisable to take certain precautions for their safety and to maintain their dependence on them from gaining the ascendancy. It may, however, never be oppressed and not upon in any way, and a most liberal and just system has been displayed towards them both by the Administration and by the

No respectable Chinese is, as Mr. [redacted] testified at the Council meeting, turned away from the Museum, and we are persuaded that none of them had ever thought of complaining until the gentleman who is so much infatuated with Spanish rule and the Chinese saw fit to draw the Governor's attention to the rules of admission. The Chinese are cordially welcomed to the Museum, but it is obvious to them, as it is to any sensible European, that their numbers are so great that, unless a stated number for Europeans be fixed, the latter would be unable to take ladies with them, as the lower classes of the natives have an offensive though perhaps not altogether natural habit of staring at them; and we are sure that the Chinese would, of their own accord, never have dreamed of raising the point which has been insisted upon by the Governor in their name. While so energetically condemning the action of the City Hall Committee in fixing a separate hour of admission for the Chinese, and while hesitatingly imputing to them unworthy motives for so doing, His Excellency quietly ignores the considerable action on the part of the Committee in setting apart a certain hour for the exclusive admission of Chinese women. As this concession could only have been based on a delicate deference to Chinese custom and prejudices, the motive assigned to the Committee of fostering a race distinction cannot, with any consistency, be

It would serve no good purpose to follow His Excellency through his lengthy attack on the Committee, but there are one or two other points calling for notice. In the first place, it strikes us as being peculiarly ridiculous for him or for any one else to suppose the Committee, in publishing the correspondence with the Government on the question of issue between them, would dream of re-producing minutes and documents written some twelve years back, and which had really nothing to do with their view of the matter, however important they might be to the present Governor in influencing and guiding him. No one can blame His Excellency for appealing to the acts of his predecessors in office, but it is hardly likely the Hall Committee would care to swell their annual report by including in it all the correspondences that have ever passed between them and the Government on the management of the institution. His Excellency's intention that there had been a *suppression* *veri* on this point was therefore totally unwarranted. The emphasis with which the Governor had repeated allusions by name to three members of the Committee was in deplorably bad taste, and betrayed an animus as little creditable to his station as to his heart. His Excellency was so far carried away by his temper as to allow it to be seen that he had remembered and still felt enmity against all who took part in the memorable public

I took part in the discussion at which the first-fruit of his administration were so sternly condemned. The Governors are of course only weak, fallible, short-sighted mortals like the rest of us, and at they should at least be careful not to allow private feeling to bias their actions or to influence their speeches. It is true that Messrs. HENNESSY and HOPKINS are not British subjects, and at they have very large stakes in the Colony, and had been liberal supporters of its institutions during their long residence here. But were mere fact of these gentlemen being foreigners could not justify the Government in connecting their names with sentiments of contempt and defiance of Her Majesty. Given for the purpose of illustration, it was a gross liberty, and one which the common-sense may be safely trusted to estimate at its true value. The Chinese whom Sir JOHN HENNESSY can claim as British subjects are numerically inconsiderable, and we have nearly any large interest in the place. Moreover, the fact should, not be lost sight of, that the City Hall was built, and is maintained by the small British and foreign community. Granted that the Government have the site—a very valuable one—could they, we would ask, do less? Characteristically making the most out of this grant of a site for the Hall, the Governor has valued it at £70,000. This estimate must have been based on the present enhanced value of land, for, as a matter of fact, the site in question, at the date of its being granted, was not worth at most above one-fourth of the amount. It must not be forgotten that in the ordinary course in a municipality such an institution would be provided for by the rate. The Government take the taxes—and they are burdensome enough in all conscience—but leave the British and foreign residents to subscribe the funds to build an institution which they have a right to expect would be done for them. It is a grant of a good site for the finest building in the Colony, and the small community pay £120,000 for the same. The salary of the Mayor and Councillor, surely considered as that which could possibly be done by the Government. They certainly do not warrant the inference as that attempted by Governor HENNESSY, and still less do they afford ground for the effort to set race against race, an unhappy task he seems bent on carrying wherever he goes.

